PRIAMUS

RESULTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES ON ENTOMOLOGY * ERGEBNISSE DER WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN UNTERSUCHUNGEN AUS DEM GEBIET DER ENTOMOLOGIE*ENTOMOLOJİ ALANINDAKİ BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALARIN SONUÇLARI *

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ON THE VALIDITY OF THE SPECIES GROUP NAMES PROPOSED BY DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER,1775 IN ANKÜNDUNG(sic!)EINES SYSTEMATISCHEN WERKES VON DEN SCHMETTERLINGEN DER WIENER GEGEND

by

Ahmet Ö.Koçak

(concluded from vol.4(1/2):36)

(693) Tortrix trigonana Denis & Schiffermüller,1775:317.

(description,Art.12)

This name is available but junior synonym of hamana Linn.1758,in the genus Agapeta Hb.,1822(Cochylidae).

(694) ‡ Tortrix steineriana Denis & Schiffermüller,1775:317.

This name is unavailable,as it is not accompanied by a description,definition or indication(Art.12, 16).

(695) ‡ Tortrix hermanniana Denis & Schiffermüller,1775:317.

This name is unavailable,as it is not accompanied by a description,definition or indication(Art.12, 16). The valid name for the species is oporana Linnaeus,1758 in the genus Archips Hübner,1822 (Tortricidae).

(696) ‡ Tortrix pasquayana Denis & Schiffermüller,1775:318.

This name is unavailable,as it is not accompanied by a description,definition or indication(Art.12,16) Valid name for the taxon is heparana D.-S.,1775.

(697) ‡ Tortrix helvolana Denis & Schiffermüller,1775:318.

This name is anavailable,as it is not accompanied by a description,definition or indication(Art.12, 16).

(698) Tortrix gerningana Denis & Schiffermüller,1775:318.

(description,Art.12)

This name is available and also valid for the species in the genus Philedone Hübner,1825(Tortricidae).

SULTANIA LOPHOTALIS(HAMPSON)KOÇAK IN TURKEY,WITH A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS(LEPIDOPTERA:PYRALIDAE)

by

Ahmet Ö.Koçak

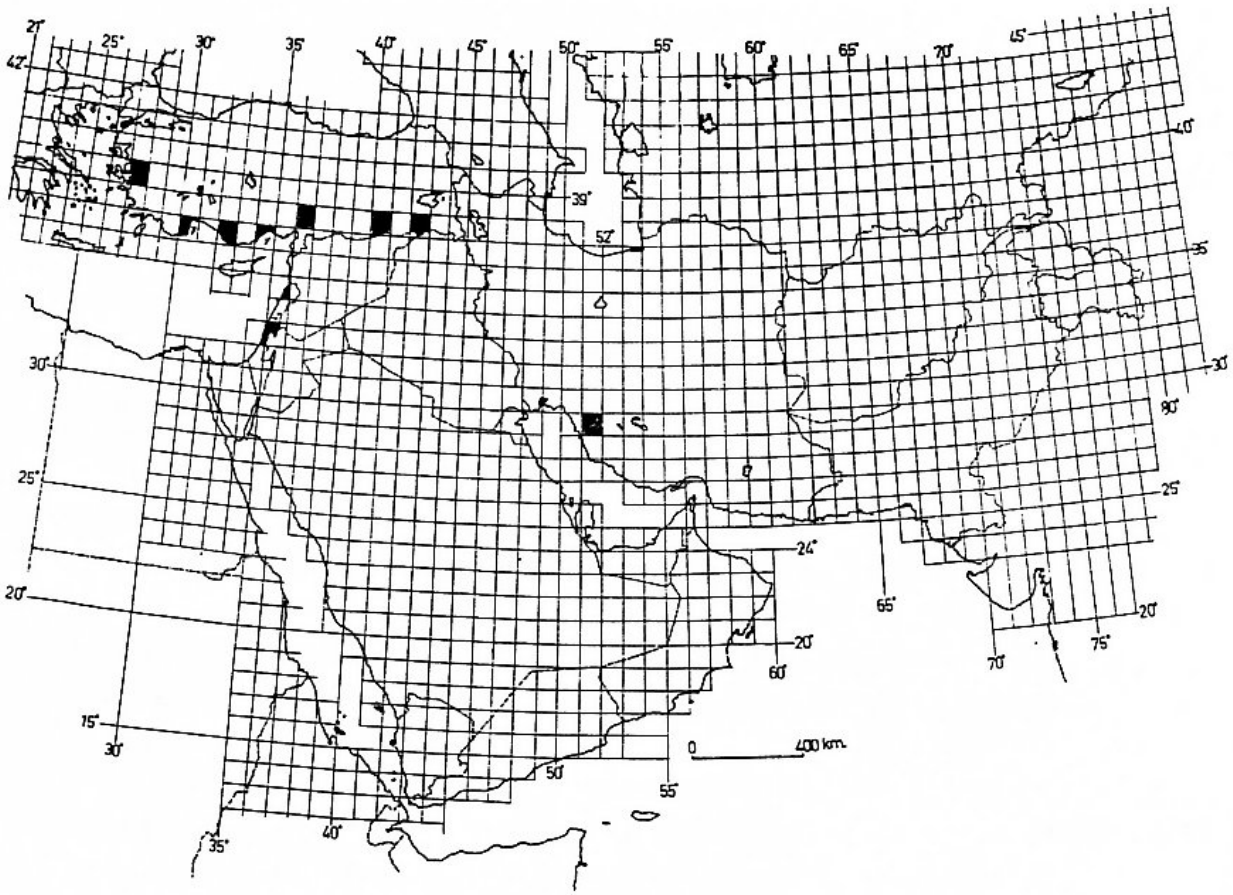
A b s t r a c t : Priamus 4(3): 117-120.

In this paper, a new genus Sultania is established for the species,Macalla lophotalis Hampson,1900. The morphological features of the species,its distribution and ecology are also discussed.

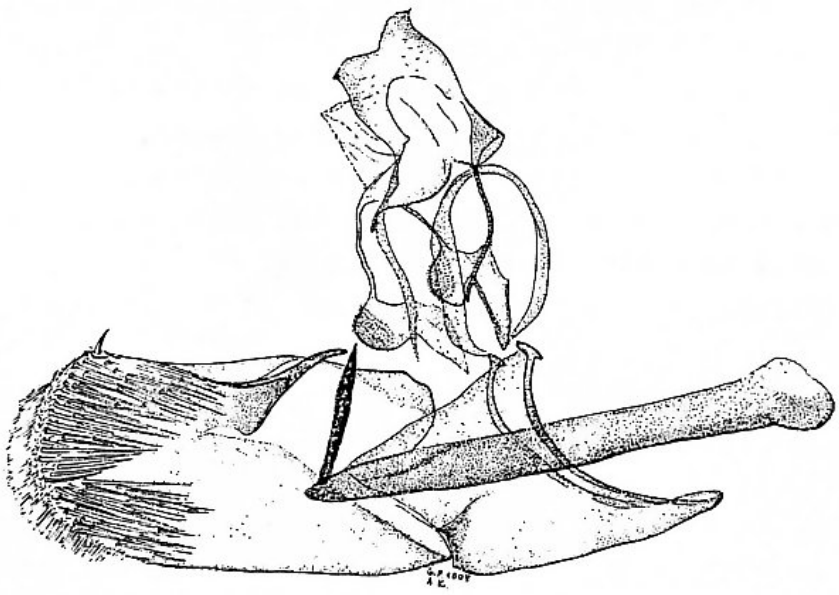
Macalla lophotalis was described externally by Hampson in 1900, in the subfamily "Epipaschianae"from South West Anatolia,Zeitun (today Süleymanlı in the Prov. Maraş) and Mardin. The genera of the Epipaschiinae were revised by Janse(1931). In this work, he described and illustrated the type-species of the genera,including Macalla Walker, with their external morphology and also the male genitalia. Macalla lophotalis Hampson was,however, not examined by Janse. In 1952, Amsel redescribed and figured of the veins of the wings,and the male genitalia of some species described by Hampson in the year 1900. Macalla lophotalis was also described and figured after the type and the paratype. Distributional note and discuss on its morphology are also given by him.

Macalla lophotalis Hampson was found by me during the collecting trips in South Turkey. With its robust appearance,peculiar labial palpi of the male,and typical wing markings, this species is easily distinguishable among the other pyralids. The moth is nocturnal and strongly pyrophil in habit. It may be found from sea-level to the middle heights,e.g. 1200m., from May to September,probably in a single annual brood.

The specimens in my collection are also examined morphologically. After comparison with the type-species,Macalla thyrsisalis Walker (cf.Janse 1931),it is found that lophotalis Hampson cannot be considered to be congeneric with thyrsisalis Walker. Macalla lophotalis is separable from thyrsisalis by the absence of antennal basal process in the male, by the shape of uncus,valve and also aedeagus in the male genitalia. Consequently, Macalla lophotalis is placed here



Distribution of Sultania lophotalis(Hampson)



Male Genitalia of Sultania lophotalis (Hampson)

in a new genus,Sultania, as the type-species.

Sultania (gen.nov.)

Type-species: Macalla lophotalis Hampson,1900.

This new genus is established in the subfamily Epipaschiinae Meyrick,1884. It is related to Macalla Walker,1859,but differs from it by the absence of antennal process,genitalic structure(fig.) of the male,etc.

Description:

Males:Head covered densely by white and black scales.Antenna filiformis,ciliated ventrally,covered by black and white scales on its dorsal side. Basal segments without process,covered densely by black-white scales. Compound eyes hemispherical,its surface glabrous,in dead specimens black and metallic yellowish marked.Labial palpi strongly developed,curved upwards,thickened by dense scales united above head. Its first segment small,second very large and long,third very small,inperceptable without microscopic preparation. Palpus maxillaris also covered by scales densely. Galae well developed,covered by white scales proximally. Legs normal,covered by white scales.On their surface black marking more or less developed. Forewing narrow shaped,its apex more or less pointed.General colouration of upperside white,suffused with black scales.Basal and postdical area with broad,more or less developed blackish transverse bands.A separate postdical blackish transversal line also well defined in most specimens. Costal black spot in the middle always present.Discal black spot very small,invisible in some specimens. Hindwing white,with a dark greyish submarginal band enlarged at apical part doubled in middle of wing.Cilia greyish.Undersides of both wings dirty cream in colour.Apical area greyish,postdiscal greyish line distinct at costal area. Forewings(from base to apex) 10.50-13.00 mm. ,average: 11.01 mm.

Females:Resembles to males but black markings on wings more developed. Head in general appearance similar to that of male,but labial palpi more slender,not united above head.Palpus maxillaris reduced.Antenna filiformis,ciliae reduced but visible.Forewings: 12.50-13.50mm.,average:13.00mm.

Wing-veins were described by Amsel(1952:47,fig.12).

Male genitalia (fig.): Uncus not simple,its apex well divided into two parts.Gnathos absent.At ventral side of tegumen a double process well developed.Aedeagus a very large terminal spine directed

inwardly,without cornuti.Valva with a well developed costal process.Its apical spine well defined. At base of valva no sinuous pointed process present.Innerside of valva covered by hairs directed inwardly,at outer parts by bristles.

Distribution:

TURKEY:Mardin,Zeitun(=Süleymanlı)(Hampson1900);Maras:Yüksekdagh(Osthelder 1934); Magnesia(=Manisa)(Amsel 1952).

LEBANON: Bscharré(Amsel,1952).

ISRAEL: Pälestina (Amsel,1933).

IRAN: Mian-Kotal (Amsel,1961).

Material examined:35 specimens.

TURKEY: Antalya Prov.:Alanya,Kargıcak,8.8.1985,Dimcay 19.5.1983,Kemer 29.7.1981,27.7.1982;Mersin Prov.:Kadıncık 6.9.1980; Mardin Prov.:Mardin 1200m. 14.7.1974;Hakkari Prov.:Uludere 1100m. 15.7.1974;Maras Prov.:Üngüt 600m. 8.6.1973,all leg.A.Kocak.

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